

blessed them as a patriarch to his posterity. The gospel which was preached to Adam and to Enoch, was also preached to Abraham. It was the only plan of salvation by which mankind could ever be taken back into the presence of God the Father. The Catholic religion was a mere boy, in point of age, compared with the Gospel of Jesus Christ. There was no church on the face of the earth which holds the same order of apostleship, and its organization, as is revealed in the New Testament, excepting the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

He spoke of the universal apostacy which was revealed to the ancient apostles, and also of the renewal of the gospel, or everlasting covenant, which was to be made known through the administration of a holy angel. This restoration was foretold by the Apostle John while on the Isle of Patmos. That angel made known the plan of salvation to Joseph, then a mere boy, since which time many thousands had received, through his testimony, the same gospel, and been gathered to these valleys from the various nations of the earth. We, as a people, were called to certain peculiar labors suited to the age and dispensation in which we lived. Baptism for the living and also for the dead had been revealed in this day, through the Prophet Joseph Smith, hence the necessity for us to build temples, that these and other ordinances might be administered, according to the Scriptures. The spirit of this gospel was also one of gathering, for thousands in these valleys knew nothing about gathering to this country when they were baptized for the remission of their sins in the countries that gave them birth; but no sooner had they received the spirit of the Lord by the laying on of hands, than they began to feel they were in a strange land, and a desire to emigrate to a place where they could live with a people who had embraced the same faith.

He advocated the principle of union in temporal affairs. We must learn to work together and build up home industries, until we become a self-sustaining community. The revelations told us that a time would come when he that would not take up his sword against his neighbor would be compelled to flee to Zion. He hoped to see the day when the Latter-day Saints would be alive to a sense of their duties, to have a love and interest for each other, and build up Zion according to the intention and purposes of God.

Elder GEORGE Q. CANNON read the following names of missionaries, who were unanimously sustained by the Conference—

James Dunster, Daniel G. Brian, David P. Kimball, Solomon Kimball, Chas. Crismon, Senr., Oscar L. Mann, Ebenezer Thayne, Robert Denzie and sons, George W. Sirrine and sons, to Arizona; David Evans, jun., to the United States; Rodney Badger, to California.

Elder Cannon said he was very thankful that the time had come for a more thorough organization of the Church, which was about to be effected by the Apostles through the various stakes of Zion. He alluded to the object of the Latter-day Saints gathering. There must be a great purpose to accomplish in God calling so many together. God intended to correct evils, not only those that existed here, but elsewhere. He enumerated several great sins that this generation was most addicted to, referring especially to the sin of unchastity, which did not exist here, in comparison with what it did elsewhere. There were many other evils which would have to be corrected, and as God educated us in his ways, and when this organization of the priesthood was completed, many of those things would be remedied.

He spoke earnestly of the necessity of a more united effort among the people to improve their temporal condition, by a more honorable, pright course of life, in lieu of that speculative and self-aggrandizing spirit which now prevailed to some extent.

President B. YOUNG then gave out the following hymn, and invited the congregation to unite with the choir in singing—

The Spirit of God like a fire is burning,
The latter-day glory begins to come forth.

Benediction by Elder Geo. Q. Cannon.

GEORGE GODDARD,
Clerk of Conference.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

HALIFAX, 10.—Three hundred soldiers are on their way from England to fill up the 20th and 97th regiments to their full strength.

BUCHAREST, 10.—The Prince of Roumania, to-day, assumed the command of the Roumanian army, designating the chief of staff and commanders of the first corps at Cracova and the second at Bucharest and Giurgevo, and appointing members of the staff and commanders of divisions and brigades.

MANCHESTER, 10.—The *Guardian's* Berlin special states that the Czar is said to be alarmed at the formation of a Polish legion at Constantinople, and has ordered the Governor General at Warsaw to exercise the greatest vigilance to prevent the Russian Poles from joining the legion. All mitigations of the state of siege in Poland, enforced since the insurrection of 1863, will be revoked.

Berlin papers announce that the leading Polish politicians, at a secret meeting at Leuburg, resolved on the establishment of a recruiting bureau all over Poland, with the hope of raising an army of 80,000. Six thousand have left already for Turkey.

The news of the rising of the tribes in the Caucasus is important, and seems to indicate serious trouble for the Russians, because the clans which have risen are in the immediate neighborhood of the high road from Tiflis to Vladikavkaz, which is the only means of communication between Russia and Trans-Caucasia.

The *Guardian's* Ragusa special says the delay in the Turkish attack on the Montenegrin positions is explained by the great want of supplies, ravages of typhus fever, scurvy, and other diseases. The Turks try to conceal this, but there is good authority for stating that 3,000 troops are now sick in Mostar alone. The same epidemics rage in the camp at Scutari.

The calling out of the militia, which includes all male Bosnian and Herzegovinian Mahomedans from fifteen to sixty years of age, meets with stubborn opposition in the rural districts.

LONDON, 10.—The *Dakota* parted at noon to-day, and is sinking. The crew narrowly escaped last night, with the aid of the coast guard.

LONDON, 11.—The passengers and crew of the stranded steamer *Dakota* reached Liverpool at midnight. The *Dakota* got ten miles out of her course through miscalculation. She was in charge of the captain, but had a pilot on board co-operating. The error of the position had been discovered before the vessel struck, and land was distinctly sighted when the engines were reversed, and the vessel glided on upon a smooth rock, where she lay with her bow considerably elevated. The passengers' baggage and the kits of the crew were mostly saved. The captain and some of the officers remain by the ship, but as the waters covers portions of the after part, the hope of saving the vessel and cargo is not great.

As soon as the *Dakota* struck, distress rockets were fired, and the coast guard promptly responded, throwing a line to the vessel. Presently a boat was launched from the ship, then the shrieks of the women and children were heard. The passengers were handed down one by one from the bow of the steamer to the boat coming toward the shore. The current setting around the projecting headland was found to be very strong. The boat was borne on the breast of a huge billow and dashed violently against the rock. The screams of women as the boat struck were awful to hear. All supposed that the boat's and party was lost, but the little craft drifted back from the shore a few moments until it was finally flung high and dry from the crest of a wave, on the top of a high, broad, and solitary cliff. Meantime a buoy had been attached to a line and sent to the ship's side. The women were secured, placed in the buoy, and safely hauled ashore by strong-armed coast guardsmen. Other boats put off from the steamer, after the buoy made several trips, and were filled with the crew and mate and passengers, and in a comparatively short time all had been landed, the captain and a few of the officers and seamen remaining with the coming of daylight.

The mist which had enveloped

the steamer cleared away and another large steamship was observed passing close at hand. Rockets were at once set off from the *Dakota*, warning her of the coast, and thus probably avoiding another disaster.

The *Dakota* and cargo are heavily insured in Liverpool and London. The ship is valued at £90,000. She now lies in an exposed position with a list to seaward of forty-five degrees. There is thirty-five feet of water over the taffrail, and at lower water one-third of the deck is submerged. The salvage association's agents are at the wreck with tugs, pumps and gear for getting out her cargo.

LONDON, 11.

Not a single journal in Europe has received permission from Russia to send correspondents to the head quarters of the Russian army.

It is intended to organize rifle companies in every Russian town, so that every man capable of bearing arms may be drilled.

PARIS, 11.—A slight difficulty has arisen between France and England relative to the Newfoundland fishery. This is an old subject of discord, but the dispute has just now reached an acute stage. It appears that the action of the Governor in forbidding the French to fish for herring has been the subject of complaint by the ministry for foreign affairs, but the English Government supports the governor, hence the interchange of unsatisfactory diplomatic notes.

LONDON, 12.—It is officially confirmed that the Russians sank a large Turkish monitor in the Danube, yesterday. A shell penetrated the boiler of the monitor, resulting in an explosion which fired the magazine. The monitor sank, and the entire crew and 200 soldiers perished.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 13.—The Chamber of Deputies voted an address thanking the British government for the reply to Gortschakoff's circular.

The Porte is very uneasy about the supplies of arms and ammunition still to come from New York, and is very angry with America for allowing the Russian squadron to remain in American waters. The bad feeling is increasing.

A Turkish journal has already advocated the massacre of Christians.

The English representative has demanded explanations.

Many Turks resent the idea even of the friendly occupation of Constantinople by the English, and say if England wants to help Turkey she should do so on the Danube or in Asia. There is great uneasiness among the European residents; many have left and others are leaving.

The Khedive's actions are watched very distrustfully. It is known that he has been tempted preciously by Russia, and it is thought if the Turks suffer any important reverses temptation will prove too strong for him.

LONDON, 13.—The circular of Count Andrassy to the Austrian representatives abroad, announces that Austria will consider any declaration of the independence of Roumania null and void.

Lord Erskine and the Marchioness of Lothian are dead.

The *Times* says that on Friday night Inman had despatched the *Challenger* and the *Blazer*, two of the most powerful tugs in the Mersey, in search of the *City of Brussels*. Each took a good supply of provisions and a powerful hawser. It is expected that one of them will take the northern and the other the southern route. There is little doubt that one or the other will encounter the *Brussels*.

LONDON, 14.

The London *Telegraph's* special from Batoum says about five o'clock on Friday morning the Russians, largely augmented, advanced with field artillery and made a furious attack upon the heights defending Batoum, on the land side, occupied by Bashi Bazouks. The Ottoman troops were entrenched, and opened a terrible well-sustained fire of cannon and musketry, which literally mowed the Russians down in swaths. They fell by scores and hundreds on the plain below. A body of Turkish horse and foot, taking advantage of a thick forest, broke forth upon the flank of the Russian column and effected great slaughter, the Muscovites, being upon perfectly open ground and having no choice but to fight or fly. In a short time the spot which was the scene of this flank

move became covered with dead and dying Russians. The enemy quickly brought up reinforcements, and the battle was renewed with much determination for many hours. The efforts of the assailants were desperately maintained, but towards midday their artillery fire gradually slackened, and they at length withdrew after suffering considerable losses.

Eyewitnesses to this important engagement testified that the Ottoman soldiers behaved admirably. They had, however, during a great part of the action, the advantage of entrenchments on high ground, and it is due to this fact, no doubt, that their losses, compared to the Russians', were insignificant.

The London *Telegraph's* Batoum dispatch, dated Saturday, says the victory was won by the extraordinary courage of the Bashi Bazouks. The dead and wounded Russians exceed 4,000. The engagement lasted four hours. The last of the Russians did not withdraw until near midnight. The Russians lost many guns. The only Turkish officer of note killed was Khalim Bey, major of the irregulars.

The steamship *Wisconsin* sailed from Queenstown, to-day, with the passengers of the wrecked steamship *Dakota*. The wreckers expect to save a portion of the *Dakota's* cargo in a damaged state.

BUCHAREST, 14.—The Russian troops passing here have exchanged the ordinary colors for flags bearing the double Greek cross, which are carried only when the war is a religious one.

Correspondence.

Obsequies of Bishop Aaron Johnson.

SPRINGVILLE, U. T.,
May 11th, 1877.

Editor *Deseret News*:

Dear Brother—This being the day set apart for the burial of Bishop Aaron Johnson, who died here on the 10th instant, business was generally suspended and the day observed as such by all. The general suspension of business and consequent quietness and serenity that prevailed plainly indicated the feelings and sympathies occasioned by the death of one whose history and labors had been so closely and intimately associated with the growth of the church.

At 1:30 p.m. the relatives, friends, authorities and many others assembled at the residence of deceased, and at two the procession was formed under the direction of Col. W. M. Bromley, assisted by F. C. Boyer, with twenty-four high priests in double file, in advance; next in order were the Bishop and local authorities, followed by the carriage bearing the corpse, with eight seventies, four on either side, in single file and abreast with the corpse, as pall bearers, after which came the bereaved and others in carriages and wagons.

The procession then proceeded to the meeting-house, where, after singing and prayer, very feeling and impressive addresses were delivered to a large and attentive audience by Elders W. H. Kelsey, Wm. Bramall, Bishop W. Bringham and others, eulogistic of the life, character, faith, and integrity of deceased, exhorting the living, at the same time, to faithfulness and emulation, comforting and consoling the bereaved.

After singing and the closing prayer, the procession was again formed as before, now much larger, and marched to the cemetery, where the dedicatory prayer was offered by Bishop Wm. Bringham, and the remains consigned to their last resting place.

The universal tribute of respect shown to the memory of the departed dead, in the general demonstration, was richly merited, and in justice to the people we may add, it was well repaid in the sympathetic and liberal turn out, kindly interest and influence manifested by all.

Very truly, your brother in the gospel of life and salvation,
FRANCIS C. BOYER.

Sunday Excursions, &c.

SALT LAKE CITY,
May 12, 1877.

Editor *Deseret News*:

At a meeting of the Central Committee of the Y. M. M. I. A., held last evening in the Council House, the following resolution was unanimously adopted—

"Resolved—That, as members of

Y. M. M. I. Associations, and in respect to the divine command to 'Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy,' we are opposed to Sunday excursions, and will do all in our power by withholding our patronage, and influencing others to do so, to discourage the running of special excursion trains on the railroads, and the opening of pleasure resorts on the Sabbath day."

By publishing the above you will favor the Central Committee.

R. W. YOUNG,
Ass't Secretary.

Our Country Contemporaries.

Beaver Square Dealer, May 8—

Every body in Beaver still adheres to his winter suit.

The epidemic among the children is becoming wide spread.

Mr. Richard Horne has superseded Mr. Rogerson in the Telegraph Office.

The fatal lung disease which has prevailed in almost every settlement in Southern Utah, for a month past, appears to be increasing. We do not know the exact number of sick in Beaver, but Dr. Christian informs us that he has twenty-two patients. A great many have recovered, but others are falling sick daily. Advices from the settlements both South and North, represent a large portion of the children afflicted with a frightful per cent. of mortality. The disease has not been, as far as we know, well defined. It is much like pneumonia, but its partiality for the juvenile population gives it a new characteristic. There are perhaps other respects in which it differs from regular pneumonia. The attack generally comes on with a sharp pain in the lower portion of the lungs or pleura. The pain is much like pleurisy. There is generally a dry suppressed cough that hurts the patient very much. In addition to the sharp pain in the lower region of the lungs, the patient complains greatly of soreness in the lungs. Where the cough is controlled, and made loose, the patient rapidly recovers, but if it remains dry, the inflammation rapidly increases, and the patient soon has great difficulty of breathing, which grows worse till death ensues. The lower portion of the lungs appear to fill up, arresting the breathing. The treatment prescribed in Beaver, consists mainly of cough medicines and poultices, or blisters applied to the breast externally. The external applications are no doubt a very proper treatment, and in mild attacks may be sufficient, but as far as our observation has extended, an effective cough remedy is required.

Ogden Junction, May 11—

Who got away with those chickens from George W. Turner's coop? They were taken night before last and the owner is curious to know who walked them off.

Alderman Thomson was out to-day, on the road to recovery, and we are able to spend an hour or two each day at the office after an absence of ten weeks from the editorial chair, but not from the editorial pencil.

DIED.

In the 10th Ward, Salt Lake City, May 10, 1877, of dropsy, EMMA SARAH BROWN, wife of Alfred Solomon.

Deceased was born in Weston, Jackson County, Missouri, April 2nd, 1849; emigrated to Utah in 1863; married March 28th, 1868; was a kind and loving wife and mother, respected by all who knew her; died in the hopes of sharing in the joy of the first resurrection.

Death in the Staff of Life.

By the use of deleterious baking powder, bread becomes, instead of healthy food, an unwholesome mass, ruining the digestive organs. This danger may be avoided by using only Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder, which is decided by chemists to be perfectly wholesome.

H. J. RICHARDS,
Surgeon and Physician,

OFFICE AT DRUG STORE,

13 East Temple Street.

S&W